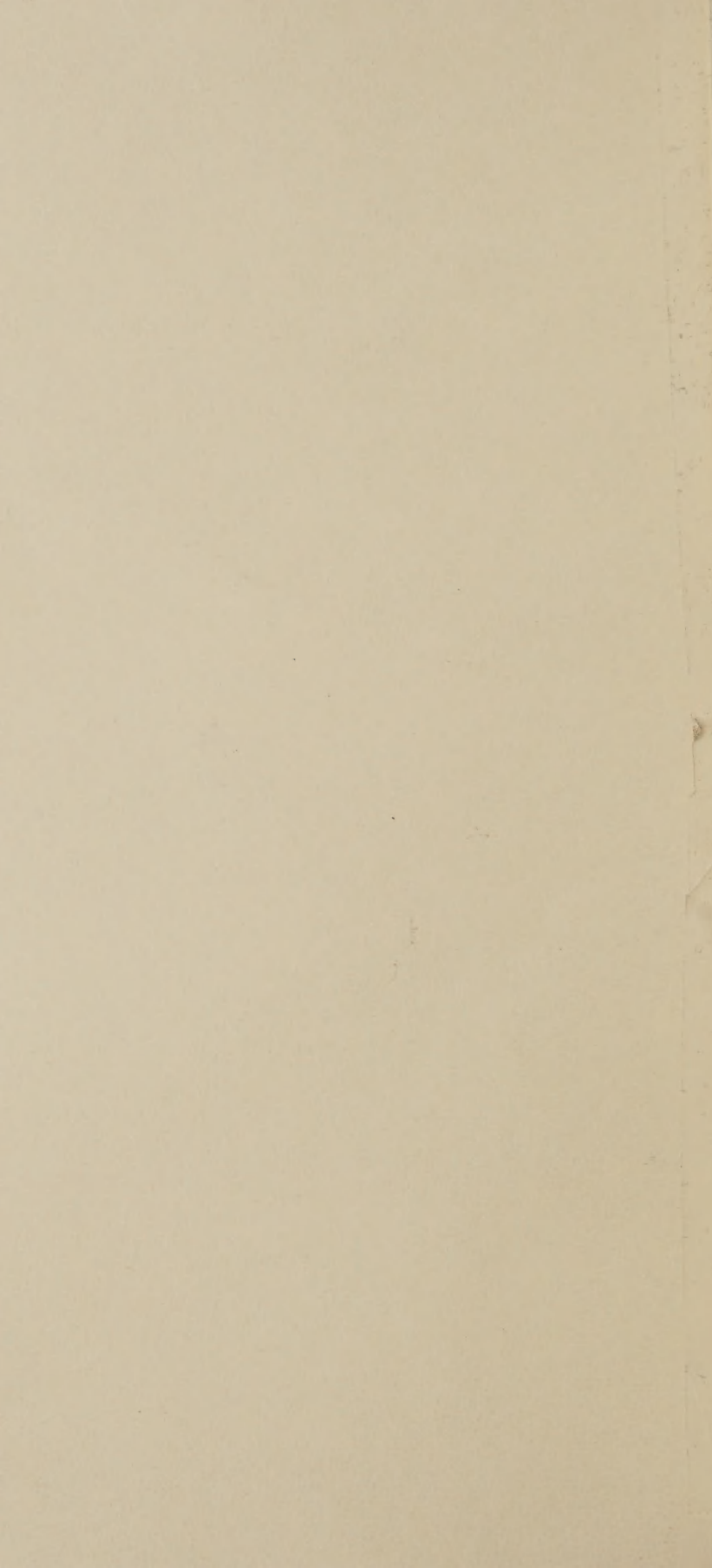


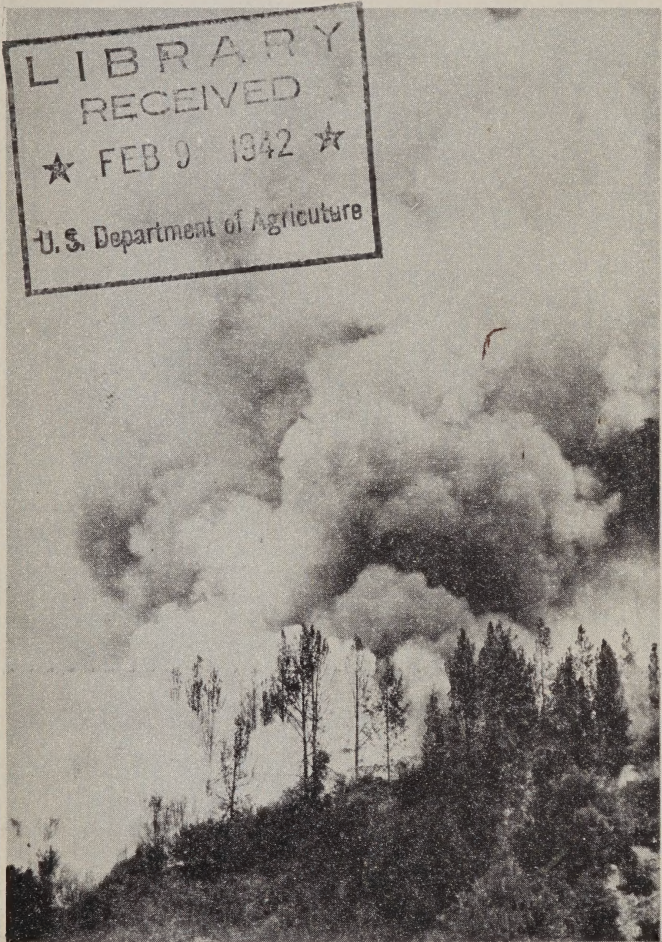
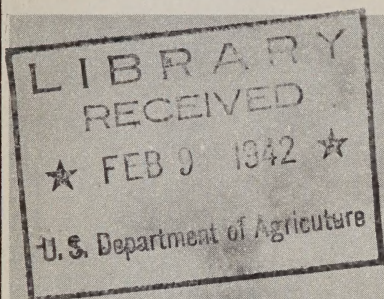
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Reserve

SHASTA NATIONAL FOREST CALIFORNIA



Fire the Destroyer
Burned forests build no homes—pay no wages

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CALIFORNIA DISTRICT

USDA
LIB

NATIONAL FOREST VISITORS

Free public use of national forests is invited.

Visitors to the Shasta National Forest are required to observe the following rules:

1. A camp-fire permit must be secured before building any fire, including fire in stoves burning wood, kerosene, or gasoline, on national forest land. The nearest forest officer will issue a permit to you without charge.
2. Each automobile and pack-train party camping in a national forest must be equipped with a shovel and an ax suitable for fire-fighting purposes.
3. During the fire season smoking is prohibited in the national forests. In camps or at places of habitation smoking is allowed, but smokers must be careful with their lighted matches, cigars and cigarettes, and pipe heels.
4. In periods of high fire hazard camping and camp or picnic fires may be restricted to posted camp grounds, and part or all of the national forests may be closed to public use and travel.
5. Build small fires. Clear an area not less than 5 feet in diameter before starting a fire.
6. Never leave a fire without totally extinguishing it with a plentiful supply of water.
7. Keep your camp clean. Where garbage pits and incinerators are not provided, burn or bury all garbage and refuse.
8. Do not pollute the springs, streams, or lakes by insanitary acts.
9. Observe the State fish and game laws.

A MOMENT OF CARE MAY SAVE MONTHS OF REGRET

SHASTA NATIONAL FOREST

CALIFORNIA

The Shasta National Forest, which takes its name from Mount Shasta, the "Queen of the Siskiyous" and the most beautiful mountain in California, lies at the head of the great Sacramento Valley in Shasta, Trinity, and Siskiyou Counties. The forest covers an area of 890,175 acres of Government land and extends from a point near the junction of the Sacramento and Pit Rivers on the south to Shasta Valley on the north, a distance of 60 miles; and from the Modoc-Siskiyou County line on the east to the divide between the Trinity and Salmon Rivers on the west, a distance of over 80 miles.

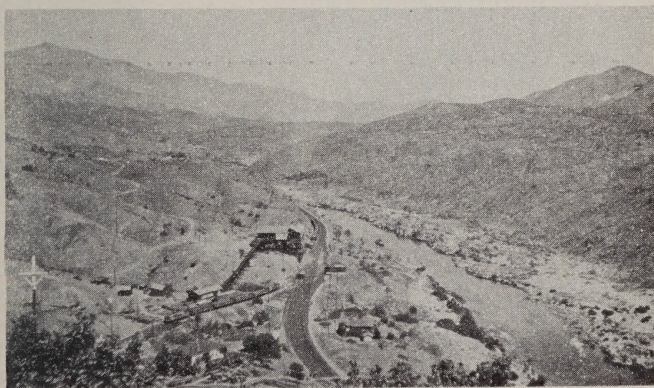
The Shasta National Forest is bounded on the east by the Modoc Forest, on the southeast by the Lassen Forest, on the southwest by the Trinity Forest, and on the west and northwest by the Klamath Forest.

HISTORY

The word "Shasta" is believed to be a corruption of *Sus-ti-ka*, the name of a tribe of Indians who lived near Yreka in 1840. Another theory is that "Shasta" is derived from the Russian and means "chaste, white, or pure." It was the term applied to Mount Shasta by the early Russian immigrants and adopted by the miners of 1850, who, in search of gold, came into the Shasta region from Oregon and from the south by way of the Trinity and Klamath Rivers.

Mount Shasta, discovered in 1826 by Peter Skene Ogden and passed and observed by the Fremont Expedition in 1846, was originally a part of Shasta County, but in 1852 the county of Siskiyou was formed and Mount Shasta included in the new county. Siskiyou is an Indian word meaning "council place."

Mining and lumbering, particularly the former, have always been important in the history and development of Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity Counties. Gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc are the principal ores. Shasta County alone within the past two decades has produced nearly ½ billion pounds of copper, and the many barren hills of the region—treeless as the devastated mountain slopes of China—bear evidence of the destructive effects of the fumes from the great copper smelters.



F-222692

Desolation like unto the barren mountains of China. All vegetation has been killed by fumes from the copper smelters. View from Matheson, on the Southern Pacific Railroad

Old records, dating back to a period prior to 1880, describe the dense forests of pine, spruce, and fir that clothed the slopes of Mount Shasta, the Sacramento Canyon country, and other

mountainous areas of the region. To-day practically all the best and most accessible timber along the Sacramento Canyon and in the vicinity of Mount Shasta has been cut or destroyed by repeated fires and nothing left but unproductive brush fields and waste lands to form a pitiful setting for this most noble of mountains.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The Shasta Forest, located as it is in the southern part of the Cascade Range on the east and the Trinity and Salmon Mountains of the Coast Range on the west, with the Sacramento River Canyon between, presents an interesting variety of topography and geology. In general, the forest may be divided into three more or less distinct parts, as follows:

Mount Shasta region, including Mount Shasta and the low range of mountains extending eastward to the Medicine Lake country, the Glass Mountain range between the Shasta and Modoc Forests, and the McCloud Flats lying north of the McCloud River. This is a region of lava formation with numerous old craters, caves, obsidian outcrops, and basalt lava flows. The ground is still warm in places and occasionally slight earthquake shocks occur. Many parts of this area are barren wastes of volcanic lava and pumice with little or no vegetation.



F-52064

Timber and water, the two great resources of the Shasta National Forest.
McCloud River

McCloud-Pit River region, located between the McCloud and Pit Rivers and lying east of the Sacramento River. This country is very rough, is cut by many small streams, and is inaccessible except on foot or by saddle horse. On the McCloud River are a number of Pleistocene caverns in which have been found fossil remains of extinct animal species such as the cave bear, lion, wolf, camel, elephant, mastodon, etc. Most of the region is of volcanic formation, although basic rock outcrops are to be seen along the Pit River. Here, too, are found copper and zinc mines, with indications of coal in many places. Recently an operation has been started to exploit diatomite, a

Smoking is prohibited in the Shasta National Forest during the dangerous fire season, except in camps or at places of habitation. Watch for "No Smoking" signs.

chalky talcum-like substance used for insulation, filtration, and purification of sugar, oil, etc., which is found in large quantities east of Pit 3 Dam.

Trinity River region, the largest division of the forest, extending from the Sacramento River westward to the Salmon and Trinity Mountains. The greater part of this country is made up of granite, serpentine, and shales, there being no lava formations west of the Sacramento Canyon. The high country west of the Trinity River is very much glaciated. Extensive placer and quartz mining operations have been conducted in this region since 1850.

CLIMATE

The Shasta National Forest, except at the higher elevations, is usually open to travel by May 1. Mount Shasta can be climbed before July 1, and is accessible from then on until the middle of September. During the summer, throughout the Shasta National Forest region the days are warm and clear with occasional thunderstorms of short duration. The nights are always cool. Heavy storms with snow usually occur after October 1.

ACCESSIBILITY

The Shasta National Forest is traversed by a number of good automobile roads and one railroad. The Pacific Highway, the main route of travel between California and the Pacific Northwest, passes through the center of the forest from Redding to Weed via Sacramento Canyon. This is also the Shasta Route of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which branches near Black Butte, the old main Siskiyou line running north into Oregon via Siskiyou summit and the new Cascade line northeast via Klamath Falls and Odell Lakes, connecting again with the main line at Eugene, Oreg. Over these two main routes nearly 500,000 people, or nine-tenths of the total forest travel, pass annually in automobiles and trains.

The McCloud River Railroad runs a passenger service from Mount Shasta to McCloud. From McCloud to a point 30 miles east the railroad is a common carrier, but only logging trains are run and passengers must ride in the caboose.

Other main traveled forest roads are:

Mount Shasta-Fall River Mills Road, which connects with the State highway from Redding to Alturas at Fall River Mills, and the Redding-Trinity Center-Callahan Road over Scott Mountain, thence via the Scott River to the Klamath River. County roads also lead from Weed, McCloud, and Bartle into the northeastern portion of the forest, and continue east to Alturas and north to the Lower Klamath Lake region and Klamath Falls, Oreg.

The Redding-Trinity Center-Callahan Road is the first road constructed from the Sacramento Valley to Oregon. It was over this route that the miners in the early days traveled to and from the gold fields of northern California. This was also the route of the first telegraph line from California to Oregon.

Secondary roads and trails, built and maintained by the Forest Service for administrative and fire-prevention purposes at an annual cost of \$35,000, make accessible to the traveler many remote parts of the Shasta National Forest. Cooperation from the State, counties, and private lumber companies materially assists in this improvement work.

RESOURCES

Timber

Nowhere in California is there a more striking example of the results of ruthless forest exploitation and destructive fires than in the Mount Shasta region. The Sacramento Canyon and the south and west slopes of Mount Shasta, which once

bore one of the finest forests in northern California, stand to-day as mute evidence of human carelessness and lack of foresight.



F-54648

Virgin pine forest of the Mount Shasta region. Timber is the most valuable resource of the Shasta National Forest

In the early days it was the policy of the lumber companies to clean-cut the best and most accessible timber and then broadcast-burn the slash and debris. As a result, all the young trees and seedlings on the ground were killed and the area left a barren waste. Repeated fires further enlarged the already extensive brush fields and lessened the possibility of the areas ever becoming naturally reforested.



F-156397

Waste forest land, the results of lumbering and repeated fires

After the timber lying to the west of Mount Shasta was cut out, the industry moved to the east slopes of the mountain. New and extensive logging operations were started, broadcast-burning continued, and brush fields grew apace. To-day the logging camps of going timber operations are 50 miles east of Mount Shasta.

As the lumberman has been obliged to go farther and farther eastward into the mountains for his timber, and to buy national forest stumpage to keep his mills running full time, his methods of logging and brush disposal have gradually changed. No longer does he clean-cut all the forest, leave large quantities of merchantable timber in the woods, or broadcast-burn his slash. He now believes in simple, business-like methods of forestry

practice and in fire protection on his lands. A few lumbermen are to-day putting this belief into practice and are also cooperating with the Forest Service in the prevention and suppression of fires.

The Shasta National Forest has an estimated stand of 4 billion feet board measure of Government timber. The average annual cut of mature timber from national-forest land ranges from 15 to 20 million feet. Two large lumber companies cut about one-half of this Government stumpage, mostly from Federal timbered areas scattered through their private holdings. The remainder of this national-forest timber is cut by small operators, who fell the trees and sell them in the log.

National-forest timber that is mature and ready for harvesting is appraised, advertised, and sold to the highest bidder. It is then cut under the supervision of trained Forest Service officers, who mark such green trees as should be cut and see that logging is done with the least possible damage to the remaining stand. Thrifty young trees and poles and saplings are left to form the basis for a second cut and to furnish seed for a future crop of timber. Brush and débris resulting from logging operations are piled and burned in winter to eliminate the fire danger in the dry summer months, and to clear the ground for the germination of a new crop of seedlings.

Within and adjacent to the Shasta National Forest are extensive areas of cut and burned-over timberlands that belong largely to big lumber companies. This land, although of low value, is the type of potential forest land that the Forest Service is spending time and money to secure and protect from fire. Approximately 50,000 acres of this land has been acquired by the Shasta National Forest since 1923, in exchange for Government stumpage on timber-sale areas.

Forage

The Shasta National Forest is the summer range for 7,000 head of cattle and 27,000 head of sheep, belonging to over 100 grazing permittees who live within or near the forest in the



F-220867

The Shasta National Forest furnishes summer range for over 7,000 head of cattle

Sacramento and Shasta Valleys. Grasses, weeds, and browse thus utilized provide valuable stock feed and unless grazed would go to waste and form a serious fire hazard. The stock grazed on the forest is also an important source of wealth to

the local inhabitants and the people of California because of the production of beef, hides, mutton, and wool.

Grazing on the forest ranges is so regulated that all national-forest land adapted to forage production is utilized. But the number of stock on each range is limited, so that this important resource is not injured but will form a continuous crop that will help perpetuate and stabilize the livestock industry. The seasons for grazing, rules for salting, herding, etc., and the division of the ranges between cattle and sheep are determined and enforced by the Forest Service so as to develop and utilize the forage resources to the highest possible degree.

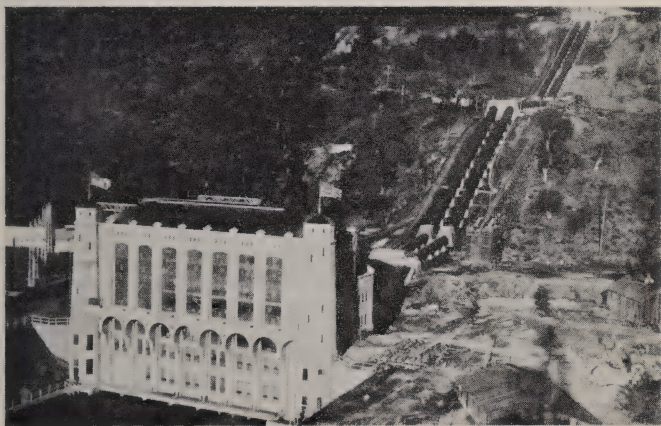
Forage necessary for deer and other wild life is given careful consideration when grazing allotments are made, and overgrazing is prevented by limiting the number of animals on the different allotments.

Water

The Shasta National Forest region furnishes one of the great reserve water resources of the State for the development of hydroelectric power, irrigation, and normal river stages necessary for navigation. Five large rivers flow through the forest: The Sacramento River, with its tributaries the McCloud and Pit Rivers; the Trinity River; and the Shasta River, a tributary of the Klamath.

The most important present water use is the production of hydroelectric energy, particularly along the Pit River. According to Government engineers the Pit has a more uniform flow than any other river in California. In its upper reaches it passes through a plateau country, but after its junction with Fall River its descent becomes more precipitous. From this point to its confluence with the Sacramento, the Pit is fed by several streams, including Fall River, Hat Creek, McCloud River, and Montgomery Creek, whose main sources are the underground springs rising from subterranean lakes so common in a volcanic country.

On the Pit River are two completed hydroelectric power plants with a capacity of 146,000 horsepower. Another is under construction and four more are proposed which will make a total ultimate development of over 500,000 horsepower. The electricity generated at these plants is conveyed by high-voltage transmission lines to the San Francisco Bay region, a distance of over 200 miles.



F-172170

Pit River No. 1 hydroelectric power plant. Electricity generated at the plant is carried at high voltage to the San Francisco Bay region

The McCloud River has about one-half as much flow as the Pit River, but, like it, has a very small seasonal fluctuation. It has power possibilities, but is yet undeveloped. It is esti-

mated that the potential hydroelectric development of the McCloud is about 250,000 horsepower.

Just south of the Shasta National Forest boundary, at the junction of the Pit and Sacramento Rivers, is the site of the proposed Kennett Reservoir, which will be one of the largest in California, and will back the water many miles up the canyons of the Sacramento, Pit, and McCloud Rivers.

RECEIPTS

Under an act of Congress, 25 per cent of the funds received by the Government from the sale of timber, grazing fees, and other resources of the national forests is returned to the State, in lieu of taxes, for distribution to the counties in which the forests are located, for schools and roads. An additional 10 per cent of the receipts is spent by the Forest Service in the building of roads and trails within the counties.

RECREATION

Because of its diversity of climate, altitude, and natural wonders, the Shasta National Forest offers great opportunities for outdoor sport and enjoyment. Mountains, glaciers, lakes, waterfalls, hot springs, caves, volcanic cones, dense forests, camping, fishing, hunting grounds, and numerous other attractions all combine to make this a region of great interest to the traveler and geologist. The outstanding recreational features are:

Mount Shasta Recreation Area.—Because of the beauty and attractiveness of Mount Shasta (elevation 14,161 feet) and the growing public demand that our outstanding mountain areas be preserved from commercial exploitation, the Secretary of Agriculture in 1926 set aside 29,620 acres surrounding and including this beacon peak of northern California as the Mount Shasta Recreation Area, dedicated to the use and enjoyment of the general public.

The main summit of Mount Shasta is about 1½ miles in diameter and nearly covered with snow and *nevi*. The highest point is the extreme south end of a narrow ridge on the east. There are three glaciers on the mountain—Ash Creek, McCloud, and Whitney. The earliest recorded ascent was by Captain Prince in 1852. The record ascent, Horse Camp to the summit and return, was made by David Lawyer in 1925, time, 2 hours 24 minutes. At timber line is located the Shasta Alpine Lodge, built by the Sierra Club in 1921 for the comfort and convenience of climbers. Mileposts have been installed along the trail from the Pacific Highway to the lodge, and will be continued to the summit.

The ascent of Mount Shasta is a 12-mile trip, made in two stages from Mount Shasta City. Leave town in the early afternoon and travel by foot or horseback 8 miles to Shasta Alpine Lodge (Horse Camp). The night may be spent in this rest house, where blankets and fuel wood for the big fireplace may be obtained from the caretaker. No food is available at the lodge, so climbers should carry enough supplies for three meals—supper the first day and breakfast and lunch the second day.

It is very important that persons attempting the climb to the summit of Mount Shasta be properly dressed and equipped. Wear loose, comfortable clothing, hiking shoes with calks in the soles, woolen shirt, heavy sweater and coat, broad-brimmed felt hat, colored glasses, and warm gloves. The face should be

Automobile and pack-train parties camping in the Shasta National Forest must be equipped with a shovel and an ax suitable for fire-fighting purposes.

covered with black grease paint to prevent sunburn. Lunch and a canteen of water may be carried in a small knapsack. An alpenstock or a long, sharp-pointed stick is a great help in climbing. Carry a gunny sack or an old piece of carpet to sit on while sliding down the mountain in the descent. Go to bed early and get a good night's rest before the climb. The average climbing time for amateurs, from the lodge to the summit and return, is from 8 to 10 hours.

Plan to have a good breakfast and leave Alpine Lodge by 2 a. m., which will allow sufficient time to reach Thumb Rock by sunrise, a sight well worth the early start. From this point it is a steady 3 hours' climb by trail via Misery Hill and Hot Sulphur Springs to the summit. Take it easy, but don't be too prone to rest, and don't eat snow, which only increases thirst.

The view from the summit of Mount Shasta on a clear day is one long to be remembered. To the north are the Cascades of Oregon and snowcapped Mount McLaughlin; to the east, Medicine Lake and the Glass Mountain country, with the Warner Mountains near the Nevada line, 120 miles in the distance; to the south, Mount Lassen, the only active volcano in continental United States, the distant snow peaks of the Sierra Nevada, and the broad reaches of the great Sacramento Valley; to the west, the rugged peaks of the Salmon and Trinity Alps and other Coast Range mountains rising above the dark green of virgin forests; and in the far distance, if you remain on top until the middle of the afternoon, the boundless expanse of the Pacific Ocean.



Castle Crags and the Sacramento River. View from Castella, Shasta National Forest

After lunching on the summit start the descent, figuring on from 2 to 2½ hours for the trip back to Alpine Lodge. Here is where your gunny sack or piece of carpet is used. Sitting on the sack, you slide down the snow-covered mountain, using your alpenstock as a brake. Distances which required several hours to climb can thus be covered in a few minutes. After arriving at the lodge rest awhile before returning to town.

Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area.—To preserve in their primitive state typical mountain and forest areas in California

Throwing away lighted matches or tobacco, or other burning material, from an automobile or other moving vehicle is prohibited by State law.

noted for their scenic and recreation value, the Forest Service has set apart tracts of national-forest land as primitive areas for the use and enjoyment of all the people. Such areas will be preserved in a "wild" state in the sense that they will not be developed by road building or other forms of permanent recreational occupancy. Grazing of livestock will be permitted; and when economic conditions warrant, the orderly utilization of timber, water power, and other resources may be allowed.

The Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area includes 130,920 acres of mountainous country in the southwest corner of the Shasta Forest and the adjoining Klamath and Trinity National Forests. This is a real wilderness, a land of rugged granite peaks, glaciers, sky-line lakes, and good fishing and hunting grounds. It is accessible from the Shasta Forest by trail from Trinity Center, where guides, saddle horses, and pack outfits may be obtained.

Mount Shasta State Fish Hatchery.—One mile west of Mount Shasta City. A half day spent visiting this hatchery, which is the largest in the world and maintained by the Division of Fish and Game, State Department of Natural Resources, is both interesting and educational. There are five large hatchery buildings with a combined capacity of 450 hatching troughs, capable of handling 10 million trout fry annually. There are also 50 breeding ponds and nurseries for growing fish, the entire plant covering an area of 17 acres. By far the greater part of the salmon cultural operations of the State are carried on at this hatchery.

Castle Lake.—Ten miles by county road from Mount Shasta City. Good fishing, swimming and boating, and numerous attractive hiking trips are available. Near the lake is a Forest Service public camp ground. The Forest Service and the public are indebted to Miss Mary Burt Britton for this beautiful mountain playground.

Circle Trip Around Mount Shasta.—It is possible during the summer months to drive by automobile completely around the base of Mount Shasta, starting from either Weed or Mount Shasta City. The distance is 65 miles and the road carries one through fine forests of Shasta fir, across glacial washes, through aspen thickets, and to points with superb views, all within a few miles of the snow belt.

Mud Creek.—Four miles northeast of McCloud, an attractive modern lumber town with a large sawmill and box factory, is the area devastated in August, 1924, by the mud flow from a melting glacier on Mount Shasta. The flow of water and sediment left the creek bed and spread out over the country, killing a large amount of timber and leaving the area a desolate waste. In many places the glacial sediment is 15 feet deep, and when the flow was in progress this material, which was carried into the McCloud River and then to the Sacramento, was in evidence for several hundred miles down the Sacramento Valley. All of the McCloud Flat country, at one time heavily timbered, is built up of glacial silt from Mount Shasta.

McCloud Ice Caves.—Ten miles northeast of McCloud by automobile road. A cave-in allows ingress by means of a 12-foot ladder to caves that run east and west for a distance of about one-quarter mile. Ice is found in the west-end cave until midsummer.

Medicine Lake.—Sixty-seven miles northeast of Mount Shasta City by automobile road, and one of the beauty spots of northern California. This deep-blue subalpine lake with its wide sandy beaches is located in a dense stand of lodgepole pine. It is well stocked with fish and convenient to a public camp ground maintained by the Forest Service.

Leave a clean camp and a clean record. Garbage, crippled game, and broken laws are poor monuments for tourists and sportsmen to leave behind them.

Little Mount Hoffman.—A Forest Service fire lookout station west of Medicine Lake. A good road leads to the summit, from which there is a fine view of the surrounding country. The fire lookout observer will be glad to point out interesting scenic features and tell you how forest fires are detected and fought by the Forest Service.

Glass Mountain.—East of Medicine Lake, on the Shasta-Modoc National Forest boundary, is Glass Mountain, a gigantic mass of jet black obsidian glass which glistens and sparkles in the sun, forming one of the outstanding topographic features of the region.

For a number of years residents of the Tule Lake region have reported clouds of steam and smoke issuing from Glass Mountain. In 1926 J. D. Howard, of Klamath Falls, Oreg., reported finding a steam vent on the mountain, and in 1927 Forest Service officers confirmed this discovery. This steam vent, which is 3 to 4 feet in diameter and apparently 30 feet deep, is located one-quarter mile west of the highest glass peak. A cloud of steam issues intermittently from the hole, and the surrounding surface cover of pumice is too hot to be touched with the naked hand.

Other noted scenic and recreational attractions of the Shasta National Forest are:

Castle Crags, in the Sacramento Canyon, reached by trail from Castella; Trinity River region, where there is good camping, fishing, and hunting; Wintoon Butte (Black Butte), north of Mount Shasta City, a conical peak of ash and lava rock (andesite); Shasta Springs and Moss Brae Falls in Sacramento Canyon.

HUNTING AND FISHING

The portion of the Shasta National Forest east of Mount Shasta is in the range of the mule deer. Hunters come into the region over the numerous roads which make travel easy, and the number of deer has been greatly depleted.

The remainder of the forest is fairly well stocked with Columbian black-tail deer, the best hunting being west of the headwaters of the Trinity River. The nearest approach by road is to Trinity Center and Carrville, where pack and saddle stock may be secured.

The fishing in the dry, volcanic eastern part of the Shasta National Forest is limited. Medicine Lake is well stocked with trout but they are, like all lake trout, sometimes difficult to catch. Lake Britton, formed by the Pit 3 Dam, furnishes excellent bass fishing, and there are trout in Fall River, Pit River above the dam, and Burney Creek. Since the Pit 3 Dam is impassable for fish, the power company has built a fish hatchery on Burney Creek and given it to the State.

The lower Pit River and its tributaries, Kosk Creek, Squaw Creek, and the McCloud River, furnish good trout fishing. The McCloud River is largely controlled by sportsmen's clubs.

The Sacramento River and its tributaries are accessible to the Pacific Highway and early in the season become fished out. For the best fishing it is necessary to get away from the auto roads. Pack trips will take one to excellent lake fishing at almost any of the numerous glacial lakes situated along the Sacramento-Trinity summit and the Trinity-Salmon Alps. The streams in this back country are also well stocked. Most of these lakes and streams have been stocked with various species of trout from the State hatchery.

Get the "fire bug"! The Forest Service will pay \$100 to \$500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons on the charge of willfully and maliciously setting on fire any timber, underbrush, or grass on national-forest lands.

GAME REFUGES

State Game Refuge 1 E is located in the southern part of the Shasta National Forest, in the region between the McCloud River and Squaw Creek, a tributary of the Pit River. Many deer winter in this refuge, and occasionally an elk, of which there are about 100 in this region, may be seen. Hunting in the refuge is strictly prohibited.

SUMMER HOME SITES

For the convenience of those who desire to return to the same place year after year for a vacation, summer home tracts where lots may be rented from the Forest Service have been surveyed at Medicine Lake, Castle Lake, and Eddy Creek. The annual rental charge for lots is \$15 to \$25 per year. Information regarding available summer home sites and building and sanitary restrictions may be obtained from the forest supervisor at Mount Shasta City or the nearest district ranger.

FIRE PREVENTION

Fire prevention and suppression is a serious problem on the Shasta National Forest. Ninety per cent of the fires which occur each year are man-caused (railroad, smokers, campers, and fishermen) and start, for the most part, along the main routes of travel in the Sacramento Canyon region. Because of the rough character of the country and the extensive areas of brush fields which are highly inflammable during the hot, dry summer months, these fires burn fiercely and spread with great rapidity.



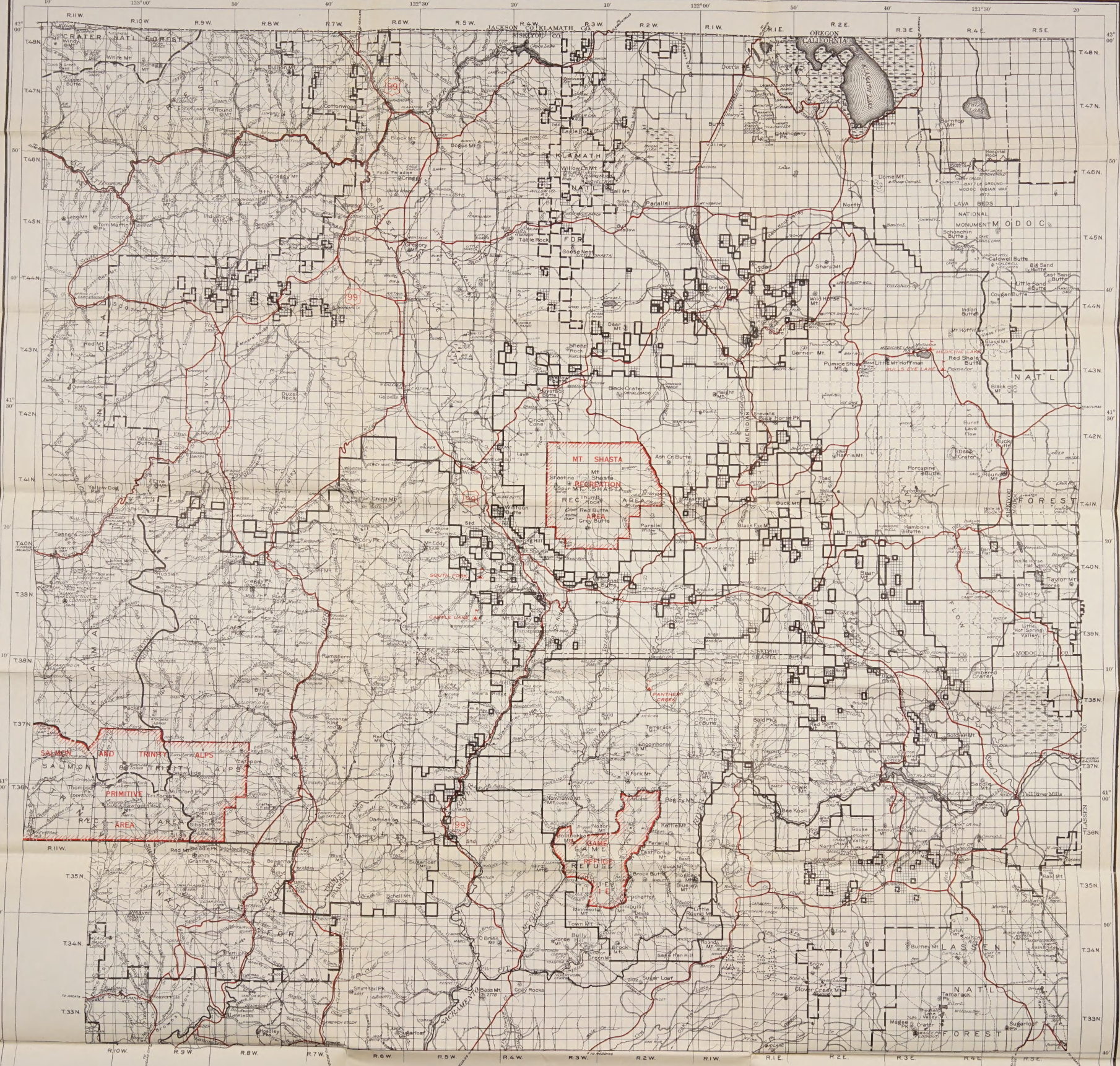
F-194184

Modern methods of fire prevention—building a firebreak with “cat” and grader

Just north of the town of Mount Shasta may be seen the results of a great brush fire that burned in October, 1927. This fire, started through human carelessness near the McCloud River Railroad right of way, in one afternoon swept over 3,000 acres and spread to 4,000 acres before it was controlled. Over 300 men fought the fire, which cost the Forest Service \$8,000 to extinguish.

Fire fighting takes precedence over all other work on the Shasta National Forest during the summer months. In addition to the regular forest force, 50 forest guards are employed

Be a real sportsman. There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.



SHASTA NATIONAL FOREST
CALIFORNIA
MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN

1927

Scale 1:50,000

Longitude west from Greenwich



- LEGEND
- National Forest Boundary
 - Adjacent National Forest Boundary
 - State motor road
 - Four meter road
 - Trail
 - Railroad
 - Superintendent's headquarters
 - Ranger station
 - Permanent lookout station
 - Transpiration station
 - Transpiration and lookout station
 - House, cabin, or other building
 - Main motor highway
 - Improved Camp Grounds
 - U.S. Highway

Compiled at District Office, San Francisco, March, 1927
From U.S. G. S. & U.S. G. S. Forest Service and
other sources.
By W. A. Calkins and D. G. Walker
Revised by R. L. Bell

Poligraphic projection
North American datum

SHASTA NATIONAL FOREST CALIFORNIA



SOU. PAC. PHOTO.

Mount Shasta (14,161 feet), "The Queen of the Siskiyou"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CALIFORNIA DISTRICT

ISSUED -----, 1929